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APPLICATION NO.	F	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/800,738	8 03/16/2004		Kimikazu Matsumoto	089367-0125	1166	
22428	7590	11/19/2004		EXAMINER		
FOLEY AT		DNER	KIM, RIC	KIM, RICHARD H		
3000 K STF			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
WASHING	TON, DO	20007	2871			

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)					
c c		10/800,738	матѕимото, к	MATSUMOTO, KIMIKAZU				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
		Richard H Kim	2871					
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication a or Reply	ppears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence ac	ddress				
THE   - External after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION maions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reprivation of the provision of the pr	I. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a resply within the statutory minimum of thirty d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTute, cause the application to become ABA	eply be timely filed  (30) days will be considered time  FHS from the mailing date of this of  ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	oly. communication.				
Status								
1)[	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	•						
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is non-final.						
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	ion of Claims			•				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
Applicati	on Papers							
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Exami	ner.						
10)⊠	)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>16 March 2004</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)∏ objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the		·	• •				
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a)l	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure see the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Apiority documents have been rau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National	l Stage				
Attachmen	• •							
1) Notice	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		ummary (PTO-413) )/Mail Date					
3) 🛛 Infor	re of Dransperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 r No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/16/04</u> .		formal Patent Application (PT	O-152)				

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over admitted prior art (AAPA) in view of Choi et al. (US 6,429,918 B1).

Referring to claims 1 and 5, AAPA discloses a device and method comprising a pair of substrate (Fig. 17, ref. 200, 100); a liquid crystal sealed between the pair of substrates (300); a plurality of data lines and a plurality of scanning lines which are arranged so as to intersect each other on one surface of a first of the pair of substrates (Fig. 16, ref. 102, 106), a switching element having an electric current path, one end of which is connected to a corresponding one of the data lines, and having a control terminal which is connected to a corresponding one of the scanning lines (Fig. 16, res. 105), and having a control terminal which is connected to a corresponding one of the scanning lines (specs, page 3, lines 11-18); a pixel electrode which is provided above the data lines via an insulation film (112), and is connected to the other end of the electric current path of the switching element (Fig. 16, ref. 112); a common electrode which opposes that data line via the insulation film (111); a black matrix which is arranged on a second of the pair of substrates in a predetermined manner (202), the black matrix being covered by a flattening film (204). However, the reference does not disclose that the common electrode has slits in portion overlapping the data line to generate an electric field between the pixel electrode;

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and a first conductive film provided on the flattening film so as to oppose the data lines via the slits, the first conductive film being set to a common electric potential with the common electrode, wherein the first conductive film overlaps the portions of the common electrode wherein the slits are formed, and the first conductive film overlaps the black matrix, wherein the first conductive film has a pattern which is almost the same as that of the black matrix, wherein the first conductive film has a width narrower than a width of the black matrix.

Choi et al. discloses a device wherein the common electrode has slits in portions overlapping the data line to generate an electric field between the pixel electrode (col. 5, lines 14-16); and a first conductive film provided on a flattening film so as to oppose the data line (37), the first conductive film being set to a common electric potential with the common electrode (col. 5, lines 1-4), wherein the first conductive film overlaps the portions of the common electrode wherein the slits are formed (16a, 37), and the first conductive film overlaps the black matrix (33).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a common electrode having slits in portions overlapping the data line to generate an electric field between the pixel electrode; and a first conductive film provided on the flattening film so as to oppose the data lines via the slits, the first conductive film set to a common electric potential with the common electrode, wherein the first conductive film overlaps the portions of the common electrode wherein the slits are formed, and the first conductive film overlaps the black matrix since one would be motivated to prevent light leakage (col. 2, lines 13-18). Furthermore, although the reference does not show that that the first conductive film

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opposes the data lines via the slit portions, having the data lines on a lower plane than the common signal lines are well known in the art.

Referring to claims 2-4 and 7-8, AAPA and Choi et al. disclose the device and method previously recited. Choi et al. further discloses that the first conductive film has a pattern that is almost the same as that of the black matrix (37, 33), wherein the first conductive film is made of a transparent metal layer or an opaque metal layer (col. 4, lines 65-66). However, the reference does not disclose that the first conductive film is made of ITO or is made of a material having a low resistance.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the conductive film to be made of ITO since ITO is well known in the art to be used as a conductive film for its transparent and high conductive properties. Further, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the material to have low resistance since a device utilized as a conductive medium, as the conductive film is, is well known in the art to having a low resistance so as to be highly conductive.

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard H Kim whose telephone number is (571)272-2294. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-6:30 M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H Kim can be reached on (571)272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Richard H Kim Examiner Art Unit 2871

**RHK** 

TARIFUR R. CHOWDHURY